APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/692,031	10/19/2000	Richard Baker Winslow	37631/DWR/S850	5435

23363	7590	12/23/2003

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2172	

DATE MAILED: 12/23/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _07 October 2003_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _11-23_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _11-23_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application)
since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet.
37 CFR 1.78.

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific
reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _10_.   6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant amended claims 11 and 18 in the amendment received on

10/07/2003. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11 and 18 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The pending claims

are 11-23.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of
> making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the
> art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall
> set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 18-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to

comply with the written description requirement. Claim 18 contains subject matter,

which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to

one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed,

had possession of the claimed invention. The claimed *address data formatted in*

accordance with a particular format from a plurality of possible formats is not described in

the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 11-12, 14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wesinger, Jr. et al. [USP 6,324,538 B1] in view of Baudisch [Browser Cache Switch (BCS) for Internet Explorer].

Regarding to claim 11, Wesinger teaches a method for providing information, searching and retrieving data from a database (Col. 2, line 60-Col. 3, line 9). When a user first visits the site, he or she is presented with a main page as in FIG. 2A. When the icon 205 is selected, the user is presented with a page as in FIG. 2G. When the Search option is selected, the user is presented with a page as in FIG. 2H. When Example is selected, the user is presented with a page as in FIG. 2K for entering the information to be searched in any field or combination of fields to be searched such as name, phone, and address information... (Col. 4, line 42-Col. 5, line 58). This technique indicates the server as in FIG. 1A *receiving the address from a source at the remote terminal.* If the user chooses to search the database, a search may be performed on one or more of a number of different database fields, depending on the organization of the database entries. The database entries include the following defined fields (Col. 8, lines 15-35):

```
uid                   country
fname                 email
lname                 url
mname                 keywords
```

```
title                    comment
ident                    category
phone 1                  active
phone 2                  start_date
fax                      expire_date
addr                     info1 (Reserved)
city                     info2 (Reserved)
state                    info3 (Reserved)
zipcode                  info4 (Reserved)
```

As seen, a search is performed on one or more of a number of different database fields, especially the fields that indicates the address data at the server as the address matching server indicates the step of *accessing a database on an address matching server that contains one or more valid addresses*. Wesinger further discloses that the search then returns information concerning entries having matching information in those fields. Entries are displayed in list fashion by title on a page 309 as in FIG. 3 (Col. 8, lines 44-52). This indicates the step of *comparing the address from the user with the database of valid addresses*. Wesinger fails to teach the step of *storing information relating to the address in a companion file on the remote terminal if a match is found*. Baudisch teaches a method for organizing information content in cache. As known in the art, the web contents when surfing are stored in cache, and the Baudisch method is to organize the web content into a folder (Baudisch, Browser Cache Switch for Internet Explorer). Thus, the result content could be stored in a cache folder as *a companion file on the remote terminal*. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Wesinger system by using the technique of cache folder as taught by Baudisch to store the result of a search, and by using the Baudisch technique, the retrieval of a similar result to a query will be faster.

Regarding to claim 12, Wesinger and Baudisch teaches all the claimed subject

matters as discussed in claim 11, Wesinger further discloses the step of *receiving the*

address comprises importing the address from a database of addresses (Col. 8, lines 15-47).

Regarding to claim 14, Wesinger and Baudisch teaches all the claimed subject

matters as discussed in claim 11, Wesinger further discloses the steps of *receiving a*

second address from the source; comparing selected information from the second address with

stored information in the companion file; approving the address for use if the selected

information corresponds with the stored information in the companion file; and accessing the

database of valid addresses if no match is found (Col. 6, lines 24-36 and Col. 7,lines 36-

42).

Regarding to claim 16, Wesinger and Baudisch teaches all the claimed subject

matters as discussed in claim 11, Wesinger further discloses the step of *accessing a*

remote database over a communication network (FIG. 1A).

Regarding to claim 17, Wesinger and Baudisch teaches all the claimed subject

matters as discussed in claim 16, Wesinger further discloses *the database is maintained*

by a remote address matching server (FIG. 1A).

5.   **Claims 18-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Wesinger, Jr. et al. [USP 6,324,538 B1] in view of Martin [The

Ultimates].

Regarding to claim 18, Wesinger teaches a method for providing information,

searching and retrieving data from a database (Col. 2, line 60-Col. 3, line 9). When a

user first visits the site, he or she is presented with a main page in HTML as in FIG. 2A.

When the icon 205 is selected, the user is presented with a page as in FIG. 2G. When

the Search option is selected, the user is presented with a page as in FIG. 2H. When

Example is selected, the user is presented with a page as in FIG. 2K for entering the

information to be searched in any field or combination of fields to be searched such as

name, phone, and address information... (Col. 4, line 29-Col. 5, line 58). The Wesinger

method utilizes the fields for entering information as a particular format to search, add

entries to, or to update the database (Col. 4, lines 15-28). As seen, the technique as

discussed indicates the server as in FIG. 1A *receiving the address data formatted in*

accordance with a particular format. As shown in FIG. 1A-B, a server site 101 is

connected to a computer network 103. The HTML front-ending tools and the database

communicate through SQL 113. As seen, the data fields when searching an address is

manipulated into SQL or *a predetermined format corresponding to* the fields of FIG. 2K as

said particular format. Wesinger further discloses: if the user chooses to search the

database, a search may be performed on one or more of a number of different database

fields, depending on the organization of the database entries. The database entries

include the following defined fields (Col. 8, lines 15-35):

```
uid                     country
fname                   email
lname                   url
mname                   keywords
title                   comment
ident                   category
phone 1                 active
phone 2                 start_date
fax                     expire_date
addr                    info1 (Reserved)
city                    info2 (Reserved)
state                   info3 (Reserved)
zipcode                 info4 (Reserved)
```

The search then returns information concerning entries having matching information in

those fields. Entries are displayed in list fashion by title on a page 309 as in FIG. 3 (Col.

8, lines 15-52). This technique indicates the steps of *comparing data in the* SQL query as

predetermined format with valid addresses in the database; presenting the results if one or

more matches are found. Wesinger fails to teach *a plurality of possible formats* could be

used to format address data. The Ultimates is a web page that utilizes a plurality of

search engines to locate the information of a particular person. A user could enter a

search into a plurality of formats such as search by name or search by phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the Wesinger system by using a plurality of possible

format for searching such as search by name or search by phone as taught by Martin in

order to give a user much more options when searching personal information.

Regarding to claim 19, Wesinger and Martin teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 18, Wesinger further discloses the step of *accessing a remote database of addresses over a communication network* (Col. 3, line 64-Col. 4, line 38).

Regarding to claim 20, Wesinger and Martin teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 19, Wesinger further discloses *the database is maintained by a remote address matching server* (FIG. 1A, Col. 3, line 64-Col. 4, line 41), and Col. 8, lines 15-47).

Regarding to claim 21, Wesinger and Martin teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 18, Wesinger further discloses the step of *applying a plurality of query permuters to the address data to convert the data into respective formats* (FIG. 2K).

Regarding to claim 22, Wesinger and Martin teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 21, Wesinger further discloses the step of *applying at least one of a direct permuter and a single line permuter to the address data* (FIG. 2K).

Regarding to claim 23, Wesinger and Martin teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 22, Wesinger further discloses the step of *applying a truncate permuter to the output structure of the direct permuter* (Col. 8, lines 37-52).

6. **Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wesinger, Jr. et al. [USP 6,324,538 B1] in view of Baudisch [Browser Cache Switch (BCS) for Internet Explorer] and Hooper et al. [USP 5,819,282].**

Regarding to claim 13, Wesinger teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 12, but fails to disclose: *the address from the database of addresses is saved as comma-separated value (CSV) data, and further including: determining selected characteristics of the database of addresses; and processing the CSV address data based on the characteristics of the database of addresses*. Hooper teaches a method for creating a database by storing a plurality of data objects in a memory. Each data object has attributes including a key value and a data value. The data objects are partitioned into a plurality of classes, each class having one or more members, each member including the same attributes of the data objects. An access method is defined for at least one member of a specific class to access the data objects of the specific class by key values (Hooper, Abstract). Hooper further discloses the data *from the database is saved as comma-separated value (CSV) data, and further including: determining selected characteristics of the database; and processing the CSV data based on the characteristics of the database* (FIG. 5-6, Col. 4, line 11-Col. 7, line 47). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Wesinger method by using the technique as taught by Hooper for saving the address data as CSV data, determining, and processing the CSV address in order to have an easier, and faster way for manipulating data in an address database.

7.   Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Wesinger, Jr. et al. [USP 6,324,538 B1] in view of Baudisch [Browser Cache

Switch (BCS) for Internet Explorer] and DeMarcken [USP 6,418,413 B2].

Regarding to claim 15, Wesinger teaches all the claimed subject matters as

discussed in claim 14, but fails to disclose the step of *comparing the second address with*

the stored addresses in the companion file comprises determining whether a stored address in

the companion file is stale, and rejecting the stored address if it is stale. DeMarcken teaches

a method of searching information in a cache database (DeMarcken, Col. 2, lines 46-

55). DeMarcken further discloses the process will determine if the stored answer is stale

by using a threshold time and rejecting the answer if it is stale (DeMarcken, Col. 7, lines

16-32). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify the Wesinger method by using a threshold time

to determine an answer is stale as taught by DeMarcken in order to retrieve a valid

result from a cache database.

Conclusion

8.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection

presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See

MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in
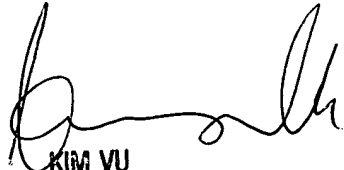
37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to HUNG Q PHAM whose telephone number is 703-605-

4242. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, JOHN E BREENE can be reached on 703-305-9790. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)

872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-

3900.

Examiner Hung Pham
December 7, 2003

KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100